In the case of the gene encoding inosine-guanosine kinase, primers are synthesized based on the sequences at both ends of the sequence of an inosine-guanosine kinase structural gene, and the inosine-guanosine kinase structural gene can be obtained by the PCR method using the prepared primers and the *Escherichia coli* chromosomal DNA or the *Exiguobacterium acetylicum* chromosomal DNA. Similarly, by the use of the PCR method, a acid phosphatase structural gene can be obtained from the *Morganella morganii* chromosomal DNA and an adenylate kinase structural gene can be obtained from the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* chromosomal DNA.

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please substitute the Abstract at page 40 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Purine nucleotides are produced by culturing a microorganism having the ability to produce a precursor of the purine nucleotide and carrying an introduced DNA which can express an enzyme capable of synthesizing the purine nucleotide from the precursor upon induction; allowing the purine nucleotide precursor to accumulate in the culture; inducing the expression of the enzyme; allowing the purine nucleotide formed to accumulate in the culture; and recovering the purine nucleotide. Suitable microorganisms include *Corynebacterium ammoniagenes* which are induced to express GMP synthetase/XMP aminase and inosine-guanosine kinase for use in producing IMP and GMP, especially from the nucleotide precursor XMP.